

your administration, and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft.

#### Why Was Taft Silent?

"You say that there was a matter of common notoriety that Mr. Haskell was connected with the Standard Oil Company. I have a right to assume that if no serious objection had existed to Mr. Haskell's election and had been a matter of common notoriety in Oklahoma, as you say, Judge Taft would have felt it his conscientious duty to warn the people when he spoke in Oklahoma. If he did not have the knowledge, why can it be assumed that I had it? And if he had it, how can you assume that he failed to communicate the information to the people of Oklahoma?"

"If you feel it your patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell, when he is only a member of the national organization, how much more would Mr. Taft have felt it his patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he was aspiring to be the chief executive of a great State?"

"I could have had no knowledge of the suit to which you refer when he was appointed chairman of the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Convention, because the suit was begun while he was in Denver, and, as a matter of fact, I did not know anything of the nature of the suit until after he was made treasurer of the national committee, and no fair-minded person can decide the merits of your charge without an examination of the provisions of the enabling act passed by a Republican Congress, and the provisions of license or franchise issued to the oil company by your administration."

"I need hardly refer to the newly-found evidence upon which you lay so much stress, viz., the article in the Outlook of September 5th. My attention was never called to that article until I read the published copy of your letter, and I am sorry to say that for the Outlook, and I suppose I have for the writer (although you do not give his name), I would hardly feel justified in deciding as promptly as you do on an ex-parte statement without investigation."

#### The Two Platforms.

"You present an indictment against our platform declaration on the trust question, but you do not deal justly with those to which you do refer. Our platform declares in favor of the 'vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials.' You do not say that it declares that any such demand. Will you say that your platform is better than ours in that respect?"

"Our platform demands that corporations beyond a certain size be compelled to sell their products in all parts of the country, due allowance being made for the cost of transportation. Will you deny that this is in the interest of the consumer and in the interest of the smaller competitors?"

"We present a plan under which no corporation will be permitted to control more than one-half of the total product. It has been stated that the steel company, with your express consent, purchased one of its largest rivals, and thus obtained control of more than 50 per cent of the total product. Will you insist that in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than I do in opposing it?"

"You quote at length from a speech made by Governor Hughes, in which he ridicules one of our anti-trust remedies. Is this the same Governor Hughes who was counted as one of the 'allies' who endeavored to defeat Mr. Taft when, as you insisted, Mr. Taft represented the 'trust magnates' of your party? Did not Governor Hughes have the support of the New York delegation in the convention, and is not New York City the home of many of the Republicans most conspicuous in the connection with the law-defying corporations?"

#### Gave to Hughes's Campaign.

"You are certainly aware of the fact that in the statement filed by George H. Sheldon, then treasurer of the Republican State Committee, two years ago, after Mr. Hughes's election, he stated that the following contributions were made to the campaign fund: J. P. Morgan, \$25,000; John D. Rockefeller, \$5,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$5,000; Charles M. Schwab, \$2,000; John W. Gates, \$2,000; W. E. Corey, \$2,000; R. B. Crompton, \$1,000; F. H. Meyer, \$500; B. M. Duke, \$500. Several of these men are known to be officially connected with the trusts."

"Would the fact that these gentlemen contributed to this campaign fund strengthen or weaken his testimony as to the reasonableness of our anti-trust remedy?"

"You cannot have failed to notice that Governor Hughes, in his speech, assumed the role of the critic and not that of the constructive statesman. Any one possessing a vivid imagination could find a pen and find objections to remedial measures."

Lord Macaulay is quoted as saying that eloquent and learned men could be found to dispute the law of gravitation, if there were any advantage to be gained by it. But when Kansas abused the law, and a cure of remedy was worth a pound of fault-finding."

"As you quote from Governor Hughes, I take it for granted that Mr. Taft has not yet expressed himself in as satisfactory manner on this subject. You would naturally expect a quote from the presidential candidate, wherever possible."

#### Why the Trusts Fear.

"You say: 'Let us repeat that no law defying corporation has any other reason to fear from you save what it will suffer in the general paralysis of business, etc.'"

"Referring to the last part of the sentence first, I might question your ability to act as an expert as to panic preventatives, since you now have one on your hands, but as to your charge that no law-defying corporation has reason to fear the direct effect of anti-trust remedies which, I favor, permit me to suggest that your testimony on this subject is not conclusive."

"You are a witness, to be sure, but your interest in the result of the election must be taken into consideration in weighing your testimony. There is better evidence. The trust magnates know their own interests, and they are supporting Judge Taft. Not one of the trust magnates helped to secure re-election while it is a matter of common notoriety that they were conspicuous in the Republican convention, and it is equally common notoriety that they are supporting your party in this campaign. If you will name a single official connected with a law-defying corporation, monopoly or trust who has declared or will declare that he is supporting me, I will publicly warn him that I will enforce against him the present criminal law and will enforce against him also the laws demanded in the Democratic platform as soon as these laws can be enacted."

**Some Pointed Questions.**

"But there is another fact, which raises a presumption in favor of our party and against your party. I referred to it in my former letter to you,

## "Berry's for Clothes"



We're bold in our buying for the fall, as we've learned there's nothing too new or too ultra for the young men of Richmond. In addition to the regular recognized models we've made a selection of suits cut in strikingly original lines.

Look at them before others buy.

Fall Overcoats in striking patterns, too--\$20, \$25 and \$30.

**Berry's**  
MEN & BOYS' CLOTHES

but you inadvertently overlooked it in your reply, and the members of your Cabinet, called in for consultation, evidently did not notice it. I stated that we had not knowingly received a dollar from any one connected with a corporation known as a trust, and that any money so received would be returned as soon as we received knowledge of the fact. I now remind you that your convention deliberately rejected by vote of 4 to 1, the plank favoring publicity as to campaign contributions.

"Mr. Taft has repudiated the action of the convention and rebuked the members of the convention by declaring himself in favor of a publicity law, but he favors publicity after the election, while we favor publicity before the election. Which do you regard as the better plan--to let the people know before the election what influences are at work, or to let them know after the election?"

"Are you willing to say that any public interest was served in 1904 by concealing until after the election the contributions made to the Republican campaign fund by Mr. Harriman and those collected by him from others?"

"Are you willing to say that the publication before election of the contributions then made would have no effect on the election. As I have said, we shall publish the names of contributors above \$100."

"Will you ask your national committee to publish before the election the contributions above \$100? Or, if you regard this as too small a sum, the contributions above \$1,000? Or, if this is also too small, the contributions above \$10,000? If not, what reason do you give to the public for not doing so? I insist that our willingness to let the public know the sources from which we derive contributions is a presumption in our favor that must be overcome before you can ask the people to accept your statement that the law-defying corporations have more to fear from Republican success than from a Democratic victory."

#### His Ideal of Presidency.

"In conclusion, you say that you ask support for Mr. Taft because you stand for the moral uplift of the nation, because his deeds have made good his words, and because the policies to which he is committed are of immeasurable consequence alike to the honor and the interests of the whole American people."

"I dare to compare my efforts for the moral uplift of the nation with his efforts, my deeds with his deeds, and the policies to which I am committed with the policies to which he is committed, and more than that, if I may assume that he will follow in my footsteps, I dare to compare my ideal of the presidency with his. I do not regard it as proper for the President to use his prestige, his influence or his patronage to aid one member of his party as against another who aspires to office, and I regard it as a violation of his obligation that the President owe to the whole people to use an office that belongs to the whole people as a party asset for the advancement of a personal friend and a political protégé."

"Believing that the President should be tempted to use that power for his own advantage--and it is equally repugnant to the spirit of our institutions that he should use it for any one else's advantage--I tried to secure and amendment to the Constitution limiting the President to a single term, and I have announced in three campaigns that I would not be a candidate for re-election."

"I believe that the occupant of so high an office, with such an enormous power at his command, should be absolutely free to devote himself unselfishly to his country's welfare, and I am sure that no man could be so entrusted with the power, I would be able to make my administration so successful that the members of the party could, without interference from me, select the one most worthy to carry it on, and I would be able to see successful that the administration should speak for itself, and that it would not be necessary for me to defend it in bulletin or pronouncement. I think I could in this way give to the members of the opposite party, as well as to the members of my own party, 'a square deal.'"

"Very truly yours,  
"W. J. BRYAN."

#### BRYAN RIDICULES TAFT

Not in Sympathy With Principles of His Party Platform.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 26.—Paying his first visit to Wisconsin during the present campaign, W. J. Bryan, following closely on the heels of his Republican opponent, William H. Taft, took a speech here to a vast audience, assembled in River View rink, confined his talks on the Republican platform and held Mr. Taft up to ridicule for not being in sympathy with the principles enunciated by the Chicago convention. He dwelt at some length on the labor planks of the Denver platform, and justified them on the ground that justice to the workman demanded remedial legislation towards this class. He also discussed the tariff, publicity of campaign contributions, and the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and made a strong plea for the election of John A. Alward, the Democratic nominee for Governor, as well as for the success of the Democratic congressional ticket, on the ground that a Democratic Congress would be necessary in order to carry

out the policies of a Democratic President.

He also spoke for a short time to a big crowd at Kosciuszko Park, and also to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

On his way here from Chicago, Mr. Bryan talked to a large crowd at Woodstock, Harvard Junction, and Caledonia, Ill., and at Beloit and Janesville, Wis., at all which places he was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. At several other points he shook hands with numbers of people. The employees of the overall factory at Beloit presented the Democratic candidate with a pair of specially made overalls bearing his name worked in the cloth.

The trip to this city from Madison was made in a special train provided by Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee, who was Mr. Bryan's host while here. A feature of the visit to Madison was the presence in the hall where Mr. Bryan spoke of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, who occupied a prominent seat among the audience, and who, in response to a direct question by one of his admirers if Mr. Bryan's argument on publicity of campaign contributions before election was not "all right," responded: "Yes, it is."

Mr. Bryan left by a late train for St. Paul, where he is due tomorrow morning. While in that city he will confer with Governor Johnson over the political situation in the Northwest.

## MRS. RICE TELLS OF MURDER PLOT

Gives in Detail Circumstances Under Which Davis Was to Kill Dr. Rustin.

OMAHA, NEB., September 26.—Following a legal battle continued throughout the giving of her entire testimony, Mrs. Abbie B. Rice, was today permitted to tell of the plans between Dr. Frederick Rustin and Charles Edward Davis, whereby Davis was to shoot the physician and then commit suicide. Many fine points of law came up during the clashes that followed the question, but the State finally secured the testimony of the witness with which it hopes to prove Davis guilty of first degree murder. The county attorney questioned Mrs. Rice until noon, when he announced that he would rest for the present, and counsel for the defense was given an opportunity to cross-examine her. This, however, was deferred until Monday, to which time the case was adjourned.

The questioning today elicited that Mrs. Rice saw Davis in Dr. Rustin's office twice on the evening preceding the killing. She said: "Dr. Rustin told me he had secured a man to kill him, and that I was released from the duty. He said it was a man who had several times attempted to take his own life. The doctor told me he had arranged to have the man do the shooting, and that he was to take his own life. He said Davis was to come to the office at 8 o'clock that evening. I left with the understanding that Dr. Rustin would meet me shortly on the corner near his home. I waited for him on the corner, and when Dr. Rustin came, got on a street car going past his home. He got off near the house, and I went on to the end of the line and then back downtown."

"By appointment I went to Dr. Rustin's office at 8 o'clock and found Davis there. I stayed only a short time. The doctor sent to the drug store for a bottle of opium."

"He poured half of it into another bottle, giving me one portion and putting the rest in his pocket. He then told me to go to the street corner, where he would meet me shortly. I did so, and he came down the street with Charles E. Davis. They went until the first car came, when the doctor put Davis on the car going west toward his home, and then joined me."

"I went with Davis to a block of his home, the doctor stopping once to purchase some whiskey. We talked of his plans with Davis. I shuddered at every word he said. But the doctor talked freely. When within two blocks of Dr. Rustin's home he bade me good-by, saying for me to wait a while. If he did not come, I did a while, and then he came again. I waited quite a while, and then went down to my room at Clara Gleason's place, called 'Up Dr. Rustin's home repeatedly after I got back, but was told the doctor was not there.'"

Streator, Ill. She is the first woman preacher appointed to any church in this country. She has occupied the pulpit of the Leicester church for four years. She was the first woman preacher to officiate at a marriage in this country.

**UNCLE SAM TO STANDARD OIL**  
Treasury Warrant for Over \$3,000 Drawn for Stamp Refund.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—The United States has just paid to the Standard Oil Company a Treasury warrant for \$3,556.10, which is a refund for stamps used on export manifests between July 1, 1898, and June 30, 1901. It required a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury before the claim of the Standard Oil Company was paid.

William Rockefeller filed the claim for the company last December, and the refund was due to the Auditor of the Treasury Department, who wanted to apply the money as part payment of the \$29,000,000 fine.

**UNCLE SAM AND SWEDEN**  
APPROVE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)  
PARIS, September 26.—It is reported by a news agency here that the United States has decided to approve the Franco-Spanish note in regard to Morocco. It is also stated that Sweden has approved the terms of the note, and that Italy has replied in terms which have been published.

**WOMAN PREACHER IN LONDON**  
WILL COME TO AMERICA.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)  
LONDON, September 26.—The Rev. Gertrude Von Petzold, pastor of the Free Christian Church, of Leicester, will preach her farewell sermon tomorrow, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church of

**Beauty and Bad Breath**  
Cause: Go Together, No Matter How a Woman May Try to Mute Them.

It does not matter how beautiful a woman may be, if she is afflicted with bad breath she will be shunned and pitted by men, and even women will studiously avoid her.

If any woman doubts this statement, let her make a point of asking a friend in whom she may confide, a man friend or relative. If he has had a woman tell her that foul breath from the mouth of a woman will drive men from her more rapidly than any other personal affliction.

Foul breath arouses in man disgust, and where this quality is brought into play no amount of self-denial or reasoning can overcome the natural repugnance which comes to man when he is in company with such a woman.

What is true of bad breath in woman is not true in so general a degree in men. Overlooked as it is, it is the incarnation of sweetness, breeding, virtue and refinement. Foul breath will alienate a man, and a woman who feels for such a condition a companion necessary to make him desire to be in her company.

There is absolutely no occasion for bad breath in either men or women. Charcoal, the strongest absorbent known, when taken into the stomach, will prevent this repugnant tendency or affliction.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are sold in tremendous quantities all over America, and Canada. They cure and have cured all forms of bad breath. A single box will convince you of this fact. One should eat some of these lozenges every day, and upon retiring. You might eat five or six, but they will do you no harm. They are not medicine, but pure yellow charcoal mixed with sweet honey to make them palatable, and compressed into a lozenge to preserve their peculiar and lasting strength.

The next time you wish to go into company and don't want your foul breath to humiliate you, eat a few Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, and your breath will be pure and sweet.

Every drug store carries them; price 25 cents; or send us your name and address, and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address P. A. Stuart, 249 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mo.

## PE-RU-NA RECEIVES PRAISE.

### For Relieving Such Symptoms as Debility, Backache and Headache.

Mrs. Tressie Nelson, 609 N. 5th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., writes: "As Peru-na has done me a world of good I feel in duty bound to tell of it, in hopes that it may meet the eyes of some who have suffered as I did."

"For five years I really did not know what a perfectly well day was, and if I did not have



MRS. TRESSIE NELSON.

headache, I had backache or a pain somewhere, and really life was not worth the effort I made to keep going."

"A good friend advised me to use Peru-na, and I was glad to try anything, and I am very pleased to say that six bottles made a new woman of me, and I have no more pains, and life looks bright again."

There are a great many phases of woman's ailments that require the assistance of the surgeon.

But by far the greatest number of such cases are amenable to correct medicinal treatment.

A vast multitude of women have been relieved from the ailments peculiar to their sex through the use of Peru-na as prescribed by Dr. Hartman.

It receives many letters from all parts of the country relating to subjects of vital interest to womankind.

Of the vast multitude of women who take Peru-na only a very small percentage consider it necessary to write to the doctor at all.

While it is not affirmed that Peru-na will relieve every case of this kind, it is certainly the part of wisdom for every woman so afflicted to give Peru-na a fair trial.

At the home of her brother, J. O. Pitt, 265 York Street, in her fifty-first year, following a protracted illness. The deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. F. P. Harris, Mrs. William E. Huggins, Jr., three brothers and two sisters. The funeral will take place from Christ Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

**Benjamin Lewis Blackford.**  
Mr. Benjamin Lewis Blackford, who served throughout the war as lieutenant in charge of engineers in the Confederate Army, died yesterday in Staunton. He was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. Blackford was a brother of the late Captain Charles M. Blackford, of Lynchburg. Dr. L. M. Blackford, of the Episcopal High School, W. R. Blackford and Churchill Cook, Jr., leaves three daughters—Miss Lily Blackford, Mrs. Daisy Blackford Sawtelle, the widow of Lieutenant Sawtelle, of the United States Army, and Mrs. Loden Blackford Reed, the wife of Lieutenant Lawrence Reed.

The funeral will take place in Lynchburg at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Blackford.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WARSAW, VA., September 26.—Mrs. Bettie Currell Williams, aged about thirty years, wife of J. T. Williams, a merchant at Grapetown, Lancaster county, died at the home of her husband at 10 o'clock to-day, after an illness of several days.

The funeral will take place at Whitestone M. E. Church on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

BOSQUET.—In sad but loving remembrance of my sister, MABEL VIRGINIA BOSQUET, who died September 24, 1907, one year ago.

She is gone, but not forgotten; Never shall her memory fade; Sweeter thoughts forever linger Around her grave where she was laid.

Afflictions sore so long time she bore; Physicians' skill was vain; Till we were pleased that death should seize, And ease her earthly pain.

Yet again I hope to meet her, When the days of life have fled, And in heaven with joy to greet her, Where no farewell tears are shed.

HER SISTER, BESSIE.

GATHRIGHT.—A death that has caused universal sorrow was that of Professor W. A. GATHRIGHT, who died suddenly of heart trouble at his home, "Plyminton," Goodland county, Va., on Wednesday, the 16th instant. He was the eldest son of Thomas M. and Mary G. Gathright, and was born in Norway, Louisa county, Va., August 30, 1870. At the early age of fourteen years he began the almanac work, which was continued by his great uncle, R. K. Bowles, of Louisa county. At that time he calculated for only one almanac, but owing to his untiring energy and brilliant mind he had worked his business to such an extent that at the time of his death he was furnishing astronomical calculations for all of the most noted almanacs over the world. At the age of thirty-five he married Miss Herndon Terry, daughter of John J. Terry, of Hanover county, who, with two little girls, survive him, besides whom his parents, four sisters, Mrs. John Masse, of Goodland; Mrs. William C. Smith, Pulaski, and Misses Heath and Jane Gathright, of Goodland, and three brothers, P. Morton of Covington; C. A. of Goodland, and E. M. of New York. Professor Gathright's fine intellectuality, noble character and genial manner won him a host of friends, who were grieved to hear of his untimely death.

**DEATHS.**

BENNETT.—Entered into rest, Friday evening, September 25, 1903, at the residence of her son-in-law, Burnes Lewis, 604 East Franklin Street, Mrs. MARY FRANCES BENNETT, widow of Orange Bennett, in the seventy-third year of her age.

Funeral from above residence MONDAY MORNING, September 28th, at 11 o'clock.

PAUL.—Died, September 26, 1903, in Petersburg, Va., SAMUEL B. PAUL, in the eighty-second year of his age. Funeral MONDAY, September 28th, at 11 A. M. from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Va.

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**  
September 27, 1903.  
Sun rises.....6:02  
Sun sets.....6:00  
Moon sets.....5:16  
HIGH TIDE.....5:43  
Morning.....6:01  
Evening.....6:01

**CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.**  
(At 5 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.)  
Place. Ther. H. Weather.  
Ashville.....63 74 Rain  
Augusta.....72 80 Rain  
Atlanta.....74 80 Cloudy  
Charlotte.....72 80 P. cloudy  
Cleveland.....74 80 Rain  
Cincinnati.....74 80 Rain  
Hatteras.....74 80 Clear  
Jacksonville.....72 78 P. cloudy  
Jupiter.....80 80 Clear  
Key West.....82 80 Clear  
Savannah.....74 80 P. cloudy  
New Orleans.....74 80 Rain  
Palestine.....70 80 Rain  
Raleigh.....78 80 Clear  
St. Louis.....78 78 P. cloudy  
Norfolk.....68 74 Clear  
Tampa.....76 82 Rain  
Wilmington.....74 80 Clear

## PRESIDENT READY TO HIT BACK AGAIN

Eagerly Awaited Reply of Bryan, That He Might Issue Another Taft Statement.

#### APPROVED OIL FRANCHISE

No Denial of This Fact, but He Does Deny Having Overridden Secretary Hitchcock.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—It was made known at the White House this morning that the President would issue to-night another statement dealing with certain subjects and persons connected with the campaign, and Mr. Roosevelt adhered to that intention until late this afternoon. When the afternoon press reports came in with the information that William J. Bryan was about to publish a reply to the letter which President Roosevelt addressed to him last Wednesday evening, it was announced at the White House that the President would withhold any further contribution to the controversial literature of the campaign until after Mr. Bryan is heard from.

Earlier in the day Mr. Roosevelt expressed much eagerness to hear from Mr. Bryan. In fact, ever since the publication of his letter of Wednesday, upon which he received many congratulations, the President has been telling his visitors that Mr. Bryan and his doctrines might expect another lambasting at the first opportunity. He went even further by saying that as often as Bryan should give him "an opening" he would issue public statements intended to help along the campaign for Taft and to discredit the oil position.

This manner of procedure, the President has said repeatedly, he is willing to pursue until election day. If there is anything in the theory that Mr. Bryan had hoped to exhaust the President's ammunition by drawing him into a campaign in which he will be disappointed. The White House may be heard from to-morrow night, but possibly not until Monday.

#### That Prairie Franchise.

There were comparatively few visitors at the White House offices today, but plenty of political excitement. The President was deeply concerned by this morning's telling of his approval of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company franchise in Oklahoma several years ago, after Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, had declined to grant it, even in the face of the oil and other matters that Mr. Roosevelt had intended to issue a statement, until that intention was changed by the news that Mr. Bryan was about to be heard from.

The President talked with several persons this morning about the oil franchises. He admitted that he caused the Prairie Oil and Gas Company franchise, which figured in the recent Haskell controversy, to be approved; but he recalled nothing of any difference of opinion in the matter with Secretary Hitchcock.

The fact that he had a difference of opinion, or, however, familiar possibly to persons in Washington. In talking about the matter this morning the President's secretary explained that the President had granted more to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company than would have been granted any other corporation on application and in conformance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Interior Department. The President said substantially the same thing in his interviews with various persons later in the day. This afternoon he called into conference Frank Pierce, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and went over all of the correspondence with him. Late this afternoon the attorney-general, who is in charge of the Interior Department, Judge Woodruff, issued a statement saying that nothing in the records or correspondence of the department showed that the President had anything to do with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company franchise.

He declared that Secretary Hitchcock had issued a franchise in 1904

## CURES ECZEMA QUICKLY

New Drug, Psolman, Now Obtainable in Small Quantities.

Since its discovery one year ago the new drug, psolman, has successfully cured thousands of chronic cases of eczema and other distressing skin affections. Heretofore psolman has been dispensed solely for the benefit of eczema patients in large hospitals, for a month's treatment. This was found to be an inconvenience to many thousands who use it for minor skin troubles, such as pimples, blackheads, herpes, acne, scaly scalp, complexion blemishes, itching feet, piles, etc., which require but a small quantity to cure. To overcome this, the question of dispensing psolman in small quantities for urgent appeals, the dispensers of psolman have been obliged to adopt, in addition to the regular two-dollar package, a special fifty-cent size, which in future may be found on sale at drug stores and other leading drug stores. In Richmond, or may be ordered direct from West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City. In all eczema cases psolman stops itching with first application, and produces healing immediately; chronic cases being cured in two weeks. In very serious skin troubles, results are seen after an overnight application. Samples for experimental purposes may still be had, free of charge, by writing to the labor-ories for them.

to the same company pursuant to an act of Congress, giving the secretary power to issue permits and rights of way in his discretion over Indian lands. The fact is, however, that this act related to an entirely different matter, and the one referred to in the Haskell controversy.

#### Hitchcock Was Overruled.

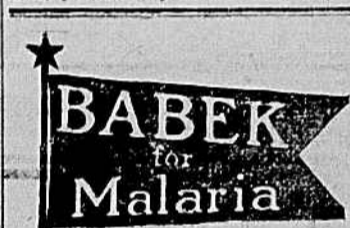
There are several cases in the records of oil development in Oklahoma and in the Indian Territory in which the President overruled Secretary Hitchcock in matters affecting the rights of oil companies, the secretary having raised a question as to the propriety of leasing franchises and approving leases. The question of renewal of the Osage lease to John A. Dale and Glenn, Guffy and Bailey, of Pittsburg, and Foster Brothers, is familiar history.

Secretary Hitchcock was so positive that the leases should not be renewed that he condemned former Secretary Hoot Smith for having issued them originally. Senator Curtis, a member of the House, himself a Kaw Indian, agreed with Mr. Hitchcock, and in the first draft of the bill providing for the Osage allotments, he refused to comply with the demand of the oil companies for a renewal of the Osage lease. Subsequently a bill was sent in the House by Delegate Bird Maguire, of Oklahoma, who claimed for his measure the approval of the President. This bill extended the leases. The bill was passed, and in that act the President had no question that Secretary Hitchcock was overruled.

The secretary was also compelled to change his attitude in certain Cherokee oil leases the companies were after, they having convinced the President that Mr. Hitchcock was wrong.

#### BATTLESHIP TEXAS SAILS FOR CHARLESTON TO STAY

NORFOLK, Va., September 26.—The United States Battleship Texas, following thorough repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard, sailed for the Charleston, S. C., naval station, where she will remain permanently as a station ship.



Thousands of bottles of Babek are used in Richmond and vicinity every year, and especially at this time of the year there is a large demand for this preparation, as Malaria, Chills and Fever are prevalent. If you are unable to secure Babek at your druggists we will consider it a favor if you will write us a note and we will see that your order is filled.

All Progressive Druggists and Country Stores have it. 50c. Bottles.

The Babek Co., Washington, D. C.

## Coal Burns

And makes a lasting fire if you get it clean and free of slate and dead stuff. I am selling the best free-burning, in sizes suitable for latrobes, ranges, grates and self-feeders, also furnaces. My Run-of-Mine Pocahontas Coal is cheapest for small furnaces; holds fire all night, too. Pocahontas and New River Lump is smokeless and grand for ranges. Lump Splint blazes like wood. My Big Vein Cumberland Smith Coal pleases the smith.

Am selling Oak and Pine Wood, Oak and Pine Slabs and Hickory at summer prices now. Will take your order for all you will need this year.

## E. T. LONG,

1201 West Broad.

The harvest is here, and the returns for crops are now visible. Permit us to call your attention to the danger of keeping this money at home, where it is subject to loss by fire, theft or other cause. We have deposited it in the Savings Department of this strong Bank, where it will earn 3 per cent compound interest, and is protected by the LARGEST SURPLUS AND PROFITS of any National Bank south of Washington, D. C.

Write to-day for booklet, "How to Bank by Mail."

## Mr. Farmer!

The harvest is here, and the returns for crops are now visible. Permit us to call your attention to the danger of keeping this money at home, where it is subject to loss by fire, theft or other cause. We have deposited it in the Savings Department of this strong Bank, where it will earn 3 per cent compound interest, and is protected by the LARGEST SURPLUS AND PROFITS of any National Bank south of Washington, D. C.

Write to-day for booklet, "How to Bank by Mail."

## Planters National Bank

RICHMOND, VA.

Capital, . . . . . \$ 300,000.00  
Surplus and Profits, . . . \$1,140,000.00

